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Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and on the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in that country

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 2030 (2011), by which the Council renewed the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) and requested me to report every six months on the situation in Guinea-Bissau and progress made in the implementation of the resolution and the mandate of UNIOGBIS. The report covers major developments since my report of 21 October 2011 (S/2011/655). It does not include the events from 12 to 30 April 2012, which are contained in my Special Report on the situation in Guinea-Bissau of 30 April 2012 (S/2012/280).

II. Major developments in Guinea-Bissau

A. Political and security/military developments

1. Political developments

2. The period under review was marked by mounting political tensions between the ruling party and the opposition, increased distrust between the political and military leadership in the country, preparations for early presidential elections following the death of President Malam Bacai Sanha on 9 January 2012, and the 12 April 2012 coup d'état and its aftermath.

3. The death of President Sanha exacerbated the already heightened political tensions and led to demands from the opposition for a transitional arrangement outside the constitutional provisions. On 9 January, the Democratic Opposition Group, which is an alliance of several key opposition parties in the country, expressed lack of confidence in the Interim President, Raimundo Pereira, who assumed the role following President Sanha's death. In a meeting with UNIOGBIS on 13 January, Sory Djaló, interim leader of the Party for Social Renewal (PRS), informed the mission that the opposition was seeking urgent consultations with the Government on the transitional arrangements, and in particular, as to when the presidential election would take place.

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4. On 15 January, Interim President Pereira held consultations with a wide range of political parties, as well as military and civil society organizations, aimed at reaching consensus on the timing of presidential elections, bearing in mind the constitutional provision for the holding of elections within 60 days following the death of the President. The discussions lacked the collaborative spirit that had prevailed in similar discussions on the early holding of elections following the assassination of President João Bernardo Vieira in March 2009. With the exception of the ruling African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC) and the parliamentary New Democracy Party, the remaining political parties insisted on holding the elections within 60 days in compliance with the Constitution, despite concerns raised by the National Electoral Commission that more preparatory time was needed, including for the conduct of a comprehensive voter registration process aimed at updating the voter register. The National Electoral Commission estimated that 55,000 eligible voters would be excluded from the electoral process if the 2008 voter register were not updated. An agreement was eventually reached to conduct the presidential election on 18 March.

5. At the request of Prime Minister Carlos Gomes Júnior, the United Nations, through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), assisted the national authorities in mobilizing funds and provided technical assistance to the National Electoral Commission for the conduct of the election. The election budget, which was estimated at $4.9 million, included allocations for a first round and a run-off election. A separate budget for election security amounted to $600,000. Brazil, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the European Commission, Japan, Nigeria, Pakistan, Portugal, South Africa, Turkey and the United Kingdom provided financial contributions through the UNDP basket fund to support the National Electoral Commission in the conduct of the election, while China and the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) provided direct support to the Government. UNIOGBIS facilitated coordination meetings between international electoral observation missions to Guinea-Bissau before and after the 18 March presidential election.

6. On 4 February, the Central Committee of the PAIGC endorsed the party's leader, Prime Minister Carlos Gomes Júnior, as its candidate for the presidential election. The other two PAIGC candidates contesting for the position of the party's standard-bearer, the First Deputy Speaker of Parliament, Serifo Nhamadjo and the Minister of Defence, Baciro Djá, subsequently decided to contest the presidential election as independent candidates. The decision of the PAIGC leader to hold an endorsement vote through an open ballot, as opposed to a secret ballot, gave rise to a bitter controversy within the party and contributed to increasing internal divisions. On 9 February, Mr. Gomes Júnior suspended his functions as Prime Minister in order to campaign for the election. He designated Maria Adiatu Djaló Nandinga, Minister of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Communication, to act as Prime Minister during this period. On 13 February, the Democratic Opposition Group announced that it had filed a motion in the Supreme Court to invalidate Mr. Gomes Júnior's candidacy on the ground that he was not constitutionally permitted to contest the presidential elections.

7. On 20 February, a group of approximately 200 young people, led by the presidential candidate for the African National Congress, Braima Djaló, protested in front of the offices of the National Electoral Commission over their inability to vote because they had not been registered. The protesters were dispersed with tear gas by

members of the Rapid Intervention Police. However, immediately following the incident, members of the Rapid Intervention Police were assaulted and disarmed by members of the armed forces. On 21 February, my Special Representative met with the Armed Forces Chief of General Staff, General António Indjai, to discuss the incident. He reminded him of the respective legal competencies of the police and the armed forces and underscored the need for collaboration between both entities in securing the electoral process. UNIOGBIS subsequently provided technical support for a Joint Command on Security and Public Order, comprised of police and military officers, which was established to secure the electoral process.

8. On 22 February, in a meeting with my Special Representative, presidential candidate Koumba Yalá requested the assistance of the United Nations in facilitating dialogue among the political parties with a view to postponing the election. He argued that it was necessary to ensure the participation of all eligible voters in the electoral process so as to guarantee a free and transparent election. He warned that rushing to hold the election might lead to the creation of an unstable political and security environment. My Special Representative reminded him that the decision to hold the election on 18 March was made by all key national actors, including the party supporting him in the presidential election, the PRS, following intensive consultations that took into account the possible disenfranchisement of unregistered young voters. Following the meeting, my Special Representative informed Interim President Pereira of Mr. Yalá's request and encouraged him to engage in dialogue with political stakeholders on the issue.

9. On 29 February, the Supreme Court announced that it had approved 10 of the 14 presidential candidates who had applied to contest the elections, including Koumba Yalá (Independent), Carlos Gomes Júnior (PAIGC), Serifo Nhamadjo (Independent), Henrique Pereira Rosa (Independent) and Minister of Defence Baciro Djá (Independent). Braima Djaló, of the African National Congress, dropped out of the race on 5 March, claiming lack of conducive conditions for a free and fair election.

10. Despite mounting tensions, the election campaign, which ran from 2 to 16 March, was peaceful and incident-free. The first round of the presidential election held on 18 March was also conducted in a peaceful and orderly manner. However, the killing of a former military intelligence chief, Samba Djaló, outside his home in Bissau by uniformed individuals, after the polls had closed, marred the election day. Suggestions that the killing was linked to the electoral process were dismissed by the President of the National Electoral Commission and the Armed Forces Spokesperson. Following the incident, the former Chief of General Staff, Vice-Admiral Zamora Induta, sought refuge at the European Union premises on 21 March, claiming that he feared for his life.

11. The international electoral observation missions, including the African Union, the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP), ECOWAS, Nigeria and the United Kingdom, were unanimous in their assessment that the election held on 18 March was credible, democratic and transparent. However, on 20 March five candidates, Koumba Yalá, Serifo Nhamadjo, Henrique Rosa, Afonso Té and Serifo Baldé, claimed that the polls had been fraudulently conducted and called for their annulment. They also demanded that fresh elections be held following a voter registration process. My Special Representative immediately met with key national

and international stakeholders with a view to defusing tensions and encouraging an early resolution of the electoral impasse.

12. On 28 March, the President of the National Electoral Commission announced the final results of the election, which showed Carlos Gomes Júnior as having obtained the highest number of votes (48.97 per cent) and Koumba Yalá with the second highest number of votes (23.36 per cent). The National Electoral Commission announced that a run-off election between the two candidates would be conducted on 22 April. On 29 March, the five candidates who had claimed that the 18 March polls were rigged filed an appeal with the Supreme Court aimed at invalidating the first-round election results, on the basis of "generalized fraud". On the same day, following a meeting convened by the Interim President with national stakeholders, an inter-faith mediation committee, led by the Bishop and Imams of Bissau, was created to assist in resolving the electoral impasse and enabling the completion of the electoral process.

13. Regional, continental and international stakeholders also intervened to assist in resolving the post-election crisis. On 31 March, a tripartite African Union/ECOWAS/United Nations mission, led by the President of the ECOWAS Commission and including my Special Representative, held meetings with national stakeholders in Bissau. The mission stressed that there would be no compromise on the basic principles of the rule of law and reinforced their joint view that obtaining power through unconstitutional means would not be tolerated. Following the appointment by ECOWAS of President Alpha Condé of Guinea as its Mediator for the electoral impasse in Guinea-Bissau, on 4 April my Special Representative travelled to Conakry to brief President Condé on the stabilization efforts being undertaken by the United Nations and other international partners in the country. On 6 April, ECOWAS issued a statement stressing its zero-tolerance policy with respect to unconstitutional seizures of power and called on all political actors to facilitate the completion of the electoral process.

14. On 11 April, following the Supreme Court rejection of the appeal by the five contesting candidates, the National Electoral Commission announced that the second round of the election would take place on 29 April and that the electoral campaign would run from 13 to 27 April. In the early evening of 12 April, Mr. Yalá, speaking on behalf of the five presidential candidates contesting the results, warned that there would be no second round and that any person caught campaigning would "face the consequences". Later that evening, the military carried out a coup d'état, during which they arrested and detained Interim President Pereira and Prime Minister Gomes Júnior.

15. As indicated in my Special Report of 30 April 2012, immediately following the coup, ECOWAS took the lead in mediating between the military junta, political parties and civil society in Guinea-Bissau, with a view to ensuring the full restoration of constitutional order in the country.

16. On 3 May, ECOWAS held an extraordinary summit of Heads of State and Government in Dakar, during which it reiterated its demand for the return to constitutional rule in the country and the release of all those illegally detained. It also recalled its earlier recommendation for the establishment of a 12-month transition that would allow for the review of legal texts, commencement of reforms, including security sector reform, and the conduct of fresh presidential elections. It further recommended that the National Assembly should elect a new leadership,

following which the newly elected Speaker would assume the role of Interim President, while the Deputy Speaker would take up the role of Speaker of Parliament. In addition, it recommended that the tenure of parliamentarians should be extended to cover the transitional period. In response, on 5 May, the PAIGC issued a statement, which commended ECOWAS efforts but stated that some of its recommendations were incompatible with the Constitution.

17. On 3 May, the European Union Council imposed a travel ban and an assets freeze on six members of the military junta, including General António Indjai and the Armed Forces Spokesperson, Lieutenant-Colonel Daba Na Walna. On 10 May, the European Union added 15 more names to the list of individuals banned from entering European Union territory and subject to an assets freeze. On 5 May, the CPLP issued a resolution following an extraordinary ministerial meeting in Lisbon, in which it reiterated its demand for the restoration of constitutional order, including the reinstatement of the Interim President and the Prime Minister and the conclusion of the 18 March electoral process.

18. On 10 May, an ECOWAS delegation led by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Nigeria, Nurudeen Mohammed, and comprised of the Minister of Defence of Côte d'Ivoire, a Special Adviser to President Ouattara, as well as the Chiefs of Defence Staff of Côte d'Ivoire and Nigeria, arrived in Bissau to continue the ECOWAS mediation effort. They met with the PAIGC, the military junta, the Democratic Opposition Group, the five dissenting presidential candidates, civil society representatives and the inter-faith mediation committee. At a press conference on 11 May, Mr. Mohammed ruled out the return of Interim President Raimundo Pereira and Prime Minister Carlos Gomes Júnior to their positions. Later that day, following a plenary meeting with all national stakeholders, he announced that it was the will of the majority of parties that the Interim Speaker of the National Assembly, Serifo Nhamadjo, should lead the transition. He requested Mr. Nhamadjo to conduct immediate consultations with relevant national actors, including with the military junta, to agree on the appointment of a consensual Prime Minister who would have the responsibility of forming a Government of National Unity. He also called for the National Assembly to conduct elections for a new leadership. The civil society delegation, representatives of former combatants and the PAIGC delegation rejected the arrangement, with the head of the PAIGC delegation, Augusto Olivais, stating that it was "unconstitutional" and rewarded the coup leaders.

19. On 16 May, 17 political parties signed a Political Transition Pact. Among the signatories were the PRS, which is the main opposition party in Parliament, with 28 of the 100 seats, and the Republican Party for Independence and Development, which holds 3 seats. However, the PAIGC, which is the largest parliamentary party, with 67 seats, did not sign the agreement. The Pact, which was presented as the legal framework to lead the country to constitutional rule, provided for a one-year transition period. It also provided for the designation of a Transitional President of the Republic with full powers, except for the dismissal of the Prime Minister, and extended by one year the mandate of the National Assembly that was due to end in November 2012. On 18 May, the Interim Speaker of the National Assembly, the military junta and the signatories to the Pact signed another agreement, in which they agreed to remove obstacles towards reform of the security sector and to collaborate with the authorities in clarifying the "killings since the last amnesty law" in 2008. They also agreed that the military would "return to the barracks" and that they would seek National Assembly approval for an amnesty for the

perpetrators of the 12 April coup. Finally, they agreed that Cabinet appointments would be subject to consultations with the political signatories of the Pact and the military junta.

20. On 18 May, the Transitional President swore in Rui Duarte de Barros, a member of the PRS, as Transitional Prime Minister. A cabinet of 15 Ministers and 13 Secretaries of State, drawn from technocrats and supporters of the transitional arrangements, were sworn in on 23 May. Despite Transitional President Nhamadjo's call for 30 per cent of posts to be assigned to women, only two women were appointed to the Cabinet at the level of Secretary of State. On the same day, the Transitional President stated that the immediate challenges facing the Government included the payment of civil servants' salaries and ensuring that schoolchildren completed the full school year, which had been disrupted by a combination of teachers' strikes and the 12 April coup d'état. The Transitional President also expressed his commitment to shedding light on the March and June 2009 political assassinations and to performing an international audit into the affairs of the ousted Government. In addition, he identified combating organized crime and drug trafficking as a key objective of the Transitional Government. On 22 May, the spokesperson of the junta announced the dissolution of the "Military Command", which had taken responsibility for the 12 April coup.

21. In a public memorandum dated 14 June, the PAIGC noted that it should be allowed to form a new Government and that the National Assembly should function according to its rules of procedures, which included the election of a new leadership for the National Assembly. On 15 June, at a meeting convened by my Special Representative with representatives of the African Union, ECOWAS, the European Union and the PAIGC, the party's delegation reiterated these views.

2. Military/security developments

22. On 26 December 2011, elements from the military attacked the General Staff armoury and reportedly removed weapons. Following the incident, 24 military officers, including the Navy Chief of Staff, José Américo Bubo Na Tchuto, the Deputy Army Chief of Staff, Gletche Na Gana, a former Army Chief of Staff, General Watna Na Laie and a civilian were arrested. Rear Admiral Bubo Na Tchuto denied any knowledge or involvement in the incident. He was eventually released on 20 June 2012. Although the Guinea-Bissau Government initially denied that this had been a coup attempt, on 30 December the Prime Minister announced that there had been a plot at the time to assassinate him and General António Indjai. International reactions to the 26 December events were swift. On 27 December, I condemned the use of force and called for the application of due process in the investigations. The African Union, ECOWAS and the European Union also condemned the military actions.

23. In a related event, on 26 December, members of the police and armed forces conducted a joint police-military search on the home of PAIGC parliamentarian Roberto Cachéu, who had been a vocal critic of Prime Minister Carlos Gomes Júnior. During the search, in which arms were allegedly found, an exchange of gunfire resulted in the wounding and subsequent death of a member of the Rapid Intervention Police. Members of the Rapid Intervention Police, who were present during the incident, accused Major Yaya Dabó, brother of the late Minister of Territorial Administration and presidential candidate Baciro Dabó, who was killed

on 4 June 2009, of having killed their peer. On 27 December, members of the Rapid Intervention Police shot dead Major Dabó as he was travelling on his way to surrender to authorities. The Minister of Interior opened an inquiry into the killing, which has yet to be completed.

24. On 29 December, the Democratic Opposition Group called for an independent inquiry into the 26 December events and described the Angolan technical security sector reform mission, which was in Bissau as part of the bilateral cooperation agreement between the Governments of Angola and Guinea-Bissau, as a "praetorian guard" and "foreign military presence". According to General Indjai, the security sector reform mission had contravened its agreement with the Government by deploying personnel and military equipment beyond the levels authorized in the agreement. On 3 April, the Government dismissed General Indjai's claims and reiterated that the reform mission would remain in the country and that its presence would be strengthened. Nevertheless, on the same day, an Angolan delegation to Guinea-Bissau, led by the Minister of Defence, Cândido Van Duném, conveyed a message from President Eduardo dos Santos to the Interim President that the security sector reform mission would be immediately withdrawn. In this regard, he stated that Angola wished to assist in the modernization of the armed forces and not become a destabilizing factor linked to internal disagreements among national stakeholders.

25. Following the ECOWAS Heads of State and Government decision to deploy a military force to Guinea-Bissau, the first contingent of the Economic Community Mission in Bissau (ECOMIB) Force, composed of 73 members of the Burkina Faso formed police unit, arrived in Bissau on 17 May. As of 2 July, 611 personnel of the Force's authorized strength of 629 had been deployed. The Force is mandated to provide security for the departure of the Angolan security sector reform mission, secure the transitional period, and support efforts in the area of security sector reform within the terms of the ECOWAS-CPLP road map. On 9 June, the Angolan mission completed its withdrawal from the country under the facilitation of ECOMIB.

B. Economic and social developments

26. The 12 April coup and the ensuing political crisis had immediate negative repercussions on the socioeconomic conditions in the country, including on the cashew-nut campaign. As a result, the 4.5 per cent economic growth initially forecasted by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in January will probably not be achieved in 2012. The United Nations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UNDP and the World Food Programme (WFP), has been working with key national stakeholders to support the increased trade in cashew nuts in the country.

27. The confidence of donors and investors in the economy, progressively built up by the deposed Government, has also been significantly affected. The African Development Bank, IMF and the World Bank, which provide important budgetary support to the country, have all suspended their programmes with Guinea-Bissau. The uncertainties with respect to the country's internal and external revenues, as well as its impact on the Government's ability to meet its expenses, including public sector salaries, remains an issue of great concern.

28. During the 2011/2012 school year, a series of teachers' strikes resulted in the closure of over 70 per cent of schools and an estimated loss of 50 out of 175 school days. The 12 April coup also led to a disruption in the school schedule. As a result, UNICEF and other international partners have initiated emergency interventions to assist in accelerating the curriculum and extending the school year.

29. During the reporting period, the Municipal Council of Bissau went on strike and provided only minimum basic services, including limited waste collection. In the light of recent cholera outbreaks in several countries across West and Central Africa, there is a real threat of an outbreak in Guinea-Bissau, which has been cholera-free since 2008. In response, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the European Union are supporting national non-governmental organizations to strengthen epidemiological surveillance with a view to promptly identifying and responding to cases as they arise.

30. The United Nations, including UNICEF, UNIOGBIS, WFP and WHO, supported the Ministry of Health in organizing a campaign from 1 to 4 November 2011 for the distribution of more than 879,000 mosquito nets to over 209,000 households. In addition, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) continued to assist the Ministry of Health in promoting community-based health insurance cooperatives to address maternal health complications.

31. During the period under review, UNFPA supported activities for the promotion and protection of the sexual and reproductive health of adolescents and youth within the framework of a memorandum of cooperation with Brazil. In addition, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), in coordination with other international partners, provided technical support to national authorities in developing a National HIV Strategic Plan.

III. Implementation of UNIOGBIS mandate

A. Strengthening the capacities of national institutions and support for inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation

32. Owing to the death of President Sanha, the national conference on peace consolidation entitled "Towards Peace Consolidation and Development: causes, prevention, resolution and consequences of conflict in Guinea-Bissau", scheduled for 14 to 18 January 2012 under the aegis of the President, could not take place. Prior to President Sanha's death, UNDP and UNIOGBIS provided technical support to the National Conference Organizing Commission, which was established to prepare for the national conference. In preparation for the conference, UNDP provided administrative and radio production support to the Commission from December 2011 to January 2012. UNIOGBIS also mobilized a multidisciplinary team coordinated by the National Research Institute to prepare documentation for the national conference.

B. Support for the police, internal security and criminal justice systems

33. On 25 October, UNDP signed an agreement with the Speaker of Parliament to provide support for the strengthening of the legislative capacity of Parliament through training and through the creation of a pool of legislative experts which would serve the parliamentary specialized committees. Furthermore, on 28 October, UNDP and the Minister of Justice signed an agreement to support the National Judicial Training Centre in launching and implementing training courses for judges and public prosecutors. This is the first time that Guinea-Bissau has had a professional training school, mandated by law, to certify the training and selection of magistrates.

34. The Ministry of Justice, supported by the United States State Department Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs and UNIOGBIS, organized a National Forum on Criminal Justice from 15 to 17 November. The Forum allowed actors in the justice sector to discuss national strategies for preventing and combating national and international crime, especially those crimes directed at vulnerable groups, such as women, youth and children.

35. As part of its efforts to support national actors in combating impunity and strengthening the criminal justice system, UNIOGBIS provided support for the establishment of a witness protection programme in Guinea-Bissau. This led to the approval of draft legislation on the protection of witnesses and special persons by the Council of Ministers on 29 December 2011.

36. In December 2011, UNIOGBIS established regional offices in Bafatá and Mansoa to strengthen cooperation and coordination with the national policing institutions in the regions and to provide training and mentoring to personnel who will be working in the Model Police Stations funded by the Peacebuilding Fund. Meanwhile, with the support of UNIOGBIS, approximately 4,000 individuals have been registered as part of the vetting and certification process of police and security personnel in the country. The success of this exercise prompted the Ministries of Defence and Public Service to use a similar framework for reforms in the defence and public administration sectors. On 16 May, the rehabilitation of the National Defence Institute of the Ministry of Defence, which was funded by UNIOGBIS, was successfully completed.

37. During the reporting period, UNDP, UNIOGBIS and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as well as civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations established a partnership to develop and implement a specialized training programme on human rights and prison operations for prison directors and guards. A team of experts from UNDP, UNIOGBIS, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Ministry of Justice, and the non-governmental organizations Manitese and Comissão Justiça e Paz was established to conduct a training needs and capacity assessment of the national prison staff. In addition, on 17 April, a Protection Team was created with members from UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIOGBIS, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, WFP, WHO, the European Union, Manitese, Comissão Justiça e Paz and Plan International to identify the problems and critical needs of the national prison sector and coordinate the necessary responses.

38. In the period under review, the four Access to Justice Centres, established in Bissau, Cacheu and Oio regions with UNDP financial and technical support,

provided legal aid, counselling and information to more than 1,300 cases, of which about 20 per cent were women. It also provided legal awareness sessions on children's rights, women's rights, gender equality, illegal detentions, and traditional justice to more than 4,000 citizens. The majority of the cases handled relate to land and property, labour law, family issues, abuse and domestic violence.

C. Security sector reform coordination

39. During the reporting period, my Special Representative held consultations with various national and international stakeholders to facilitate the implementation of security sector reform in Guinea-Bissau. He convened a meeting on 25 October 2011 to review international support for security sector reform with the participation of international security sector reform partners and an ECOWAS Commission delegation, which was visiting Bissau to discuss with the national authorities the draft memorandum of understanding on modalities to operationalize the implementation of the ECOWAS/CPLP security sector reform road map. On 29 November, my Special Representative briefed the Cape Verde Prime Minister in Bissau on the status of the pension fund system and emphasized the need for the international community's support to the pension fund to sustain momentum in the security sector reform process. At the meeting, Cape Verde pledged to contribute $4.5 million to the pension fund.

40. UNIOGBIS continued to provide support to the national authorities in their security sector reform coordination efforts through participation in the national security sector reform coordination mechanisms. Through its participation in a technical working group on security sector reform, UNIOGBIS provided technical assistance to the defence sector legislative package and the internal regulations of the Pension Fund Follow-up Commission. It also contributed to the harmonization of the overall national legal framework relating to security sector reform.

41. On 4 January, the Prime Minister announced that 23 January 2012 would mark the beginning of the implementation of the security sector reform demobilization process. However, the death of President Sanha on 9 January delayed the planned demobilization schedule, including the identification of eligible personnel. In late January, the Government provided UNIOGBIS with the approved list of the first 100 police and 142 military candidates eligible to benefit from the pension fund. However, since that time, no further progress has been made in advancing the demobilization process.

D. Humanitarian mine action

42. In January, Guinea-Bissau became the tenth State party in Africa to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction to declare that it has cleared all known mine areas, in keeping with its obligations under the Convention. International support, in particular from UNDP and other donors throughout the 11-year programme implementation was critical for the achievement of this goal. Over 5.8 million m^2 of mined or suspected hazardous areas in seven regions have been assessed, while some 3,724 anti-personnel mines, 318 other mines and over 182,000 explosive hazards have been destroyed.

E. Human rights and gender monitoring, protection, promotion, capacity-building and mainstreaming

43. Following the 26 December 2011 military attack on the General Staff armoury, the Office of the Prosecutor General established a Commission of Inquiry to investigate the incident. On 2 March, 16 detainees were charged with attempting to subvert the rule of law and criminal association. They are currently awaiting trial. Investigations by the Judiciary Police into the killing of Yaya Dabó on 27 December 2011 and into the killing on 18 March of the former military intelligence chief, Samba Djaló, are ongoing.

44. With regard to other outstanding investigations of political violence, on 24 February, three suspects were charged with homicide, damage and grave physical offences for the killing of the Armed Forces Chief of General Staff, General Tagme Na Waie, in March 2009. They are currently awaiting trial. With regard to the case of President João Bernardo Vieira in March 2009, the Office of the Prosecutor General has yet to conclude hearings of key witnesses who reside abroad, despite the UNIOGBIS and UNDP expressed readiness to sponsor the trips of Guinea-Bissau's magistrates to Lisbon. In addition, there have been no developments in the investigations into the June 2009 killings of the former Minister of Territorial Administration, Baciro Dabó, and Parliamentarian Helder Proença, nor the 1 April 2010 breach of constitutional order.

45. During the period under review, UNIOGBIS and UNICEF provided support for the dissemination of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Maputo Protocol, and laws on female genital mutilation and human trafficking. UNIOGBIS also contributed to the final draft law on domestic violence, as well as to the training of members of the Public Order Police on human rights and the rule of law.

46. After extensive consultation, on 20 February representatives of the Government and civil society organizations validated the National Policy on Gender Equality and Equity, which was prepared with the support of UNIOGBIS, UNFPA and UN-Women. However, approval by the Council of Ministers is still pending. UN-Women also provided support to the parliamentary specialized commission that organized eight regional consultation workshops on the draft bill against domestic violence. Public hearings on the draft bill have been on hold since the 12 April coup d'état.

47. In preparation for the presidential election, UNIOGBIS and UN-Women provided support to the Women's Political Platform in developing a political declaration on the needs and aspirations of Guinea-Bissau women for the election. The declaration was signed by seven out of nine presidential candidates on 9 March during the International Women's Day celebrations. The Platform also collaborated with the National Electoral Commission in developing and disseminating specific messages targeting women as part of the voters' education programme.

48. The 12 April coup d'état resulted in a variety of human rights violations, including illegal and arbitrary detentions, looting and damage to State and private property, persecution of former members of Government and national institutions, mistreatment during arrest and detention, violation of the rights to freedom of movement, expression, peaceful association and assembly, and the unlawful dismissal of civil servants.

F. Support for national efforts to combat illicit drug trafficking, organized crime and human trafficking

49. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Executive Director, accompanied by my Special Representative for West Africa, visited Guinea-Bissau on 27 October 2011 to reaffirm United Nations support and commitment to the fight against drug trafficking and transnational organized crime. During the visit, the Executive Director opened the first West Africa Coast Initiative Programme Advisory Committee meeting in Bissau.

50. Three pilot training courses, on road traffic policing, police personnel defence and State intelligence were conducted for 70 trainees with the support of the Government of Brazil and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime between 14 November and 9 December 2011.

51. From 15 to 21 February, the Ministry of Interior and the National Secretariat responsible for combating HIV/AIDS, designed and implemented an awareness-raising campaign on drug abuse, with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, UNIOGBIS, UNDP, the United Nations Volunteers programme and the Millennium Development Goals Fund. The campaign reached out to 7,172 beneficiaries, 3,375 of whom were women.

G. Support for the work of the Peacebuilding Commission and the Peacebuilding Fund

52. The National Peacebuilding Fund Joint Steering Committee met three times during the reporting period and approved a joint programme costing $5 million to promote employment and revenue generation, as well as implementation plans for two joint programmes costing $10 million in support of security sector reform and the strengthening of the internal security and justice systems. On 10 February, the United Nations and the Government signed a National Peacebuilding Fund Grant Agreement for the allocation of $2,803,738 to support security sector reform and the socioeconomic reintegration of demobilized personnel. The first tranche of 40 per cent was transferred to the Government on 25 February.

53. On 14 February, following a request made by the Chair of the Guinea-Bissau Configuration for increased support for the presidential elections, Member States generously agreed to contribute approximately $8 million. On 11 May, the Chair convened a meeting of the Guinea-Bissau Configuration to identify ways in which the Configuration could best support Guinea-Bissau following the 12 April coup. The discussion focused on key political, security, and economic developments and outstanding peacebuilding challenges in Guinea-Bissau, such as security sector reform, economic revitalization and transnational organized crime, in particular drug trafficking.

54. Following a request for international support by the Government of Guinea-Bissau, on 5 June, the Chair convened an informal meeting of the Configuration to discuss the situation in Guinea-Bissau and to listen to a briefing by deposed Prime Minister Carlos Gomes Júnior. During the meeting, a number of participants noted that the transitional arrangements in Guinea-Bissau did not meet the requirements of legitimacy, did not comply with the principle of zero tolerance concerning forcible

seizure of power and was not conducive to stability as it excluded the main political party in Guinea-Bissau. On 7 June, during the ninth working session of the International Contact Group on Guinea-Bissau, which took place in Abidjan, the Chair issued a statement on behalf of the Configuration, calling on all key international partners to agree on a joint strategy aimed at addressing the multidimensional peacebuilding challenges in Guinea-Bissau and at addressing the root causes of the current crisis.

55. Following the 12 April coup, the Peacebuilding Support Office approved an allocation of $390,000 to FAO to enable the provision of seed distribution to 8,000 families, mostly female-headed households, in rural areas. This intervention will contribute to community stabilization by improving the conditions of the beneficiary population.

H. Regional cooperation, partnerships and resource mobilization

56. On 28 November, the WAEMU announced the disbursement to the Guinea-Bissau Government of CFAF 1 billion ($2 million) to support security sector reform. On 9 December, my Special Representative met with President Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo of Equatorial Guinea, in his capacity as Chairperson of the African Union, to discuss ways of enhancing African Union support towards the implementation of the pension fund and other security sector reform priority projects in the country. President Obiang Nguema expressed his readiness to organize a resource-mobilization event for Guinea-Bissau on the margins of the January 2012 African Union Summit.

57. In the first week of January, the Angolan Minister for External Relations visited Accra and Abuja for consultations with his Ghanaian and Nigerian counterparts and to advocate for coordination of efforts between the CPLP, ECOWAS and the United Nations to speed up the stabilization process in Guinea-Bissau. While visiting Guinea-Bissau from 5 to 8 January, the Angolan Minister of Defence signed an agreement with the Minister of Economy of Guinea-Bissau to provide $16.5 million for improving conditions in the military barracks.

58. On 30 January, a resource-mobilization meeting for Guinea-Bissau, chaired by the President of the African Union Commission, was convened on the margins of the African Union Summit. The Chair highlighted the need for partners to remain committed to supporting Guinea-Bissau in overcoming its multiple challenges in attaining peace and development. Guinea-Bissau's partners at the meeting, including the CPLP, ECOWAS, the European Union and the United Nations, reiterated their support to Guinea-Bissau. At the meeting, ECOWAS confirmed that it had deposited $23 million into a transit account in Bissau, which would be made available following the finalization and signature of the memorandum of understanding between the Government of Guinea-Bissau, ECOWAS and the CPLP. To date, the memorandum of understanding has not been signed.

I. Integration of the United Nations system joint strategic workplan

59. On 22 February, the Government and the United Nations system signed a United Nations Integrated Strategic Framework for 2013 through 2017, which

provides a coherent response to the priorities outlined in the second national Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper.

60. During the period under review, the United Nations country team and UNIOGBIS prepared an annual implementation report on its joint strategic workplan, highlighting progress made and challenges encountered. The report noted that political and military developments in the first half of 2012 had slowed implementation of all planned programmes and activities, thus significantly impacting on deliverables in 2012.

J. Public information

61. As outlined in my Special Report, following the 12 April coup d'état, several restrictions were imposed by the military junta on media freedom and on the freedom of expression and assembly. In the aftermath of the coup, Reporters Without Borders denounced these and other grave violations of the right to information, including threats to journalists, news blackout and media censorship and urged the military junta to restore the media's right to freely report news.

62. During the reporting period, the United Nations Communication Group produced 18 radio programmes on dialogue and reconciliation, respect and promotion of human rights and gender, and development, including the Millennium Development Goals.

IV. Observations

63. The 12 April coup d'état was a serious setback for national and international efforts to support peace, stability and development in Guinea-Bissau. It happened at a time when the country was beginning to show signs of economic recovery and the deposed Government was only seven months away from completing its term in office. While I commend the international community for its unanimous reaction in condemning the unconstitutional seizure of power in Guinea-Bissau and supporting the full return to constitutional rule in the country, and ECOWAS for taking the lead in finding a peaceful solution to the crisis, there is an urgent need for regional and international partners to agree on a harmonized response to developments in the country. In order for normalcy to return to the country, it is imperative that efforts be made by all of Guinea-Bissau's partners to work together to develop a united response to the problems facing the country, particularly the full and effective restoration of constitutional order consistent with Security Council resolution 2048 (2012).

64. At the root of the cycle of instability in Guinea-Bissau lies the failure of the political and military leaders to engage in serious and genuine dialogue aimed at national reconciliation. Instead, the resort to force for political ends seems deeply entrenched in the political culture. I urge national stakeholders to embark on a path that moves the country away from unconstitutional seizures of power towards a democratic dispensation. In order to achieve this, there must be a genuine and inclusive national dialogue aimed at finding agreed solutions to the problems facing the country.

65. The latest coup d'état in Guinea-Bissau adds to the long list of illegal or unconstitutional acts committed since 2009, epitomizing the culture of violence and impunity that prevails in the country. Political stability in Guinea-Bissau will remain an elusive goal if impunity is not rooted out of the society. Thus far, efforts to ensure credible, transparent and effective investigations, consistent with international standards, into the March and June 2009 political assassinations, the 1 April 2010 military events, the incident of 26 December 2011, as well as the killings of 27 December 2011 and 18 March and the prosecution of those responsible for criminal acts have borne little fruit. The United Nations stands ready to explore possible options to facilitate and support the investigations and prosecution of those responsible for these events, including the 12 April coup.

66. The current crisis has also affected the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace and Security. The abolition of the Ministry for Women, Family, Social Cohesion and Fight against Poverty in the current transitional cabinet is a substantial setback to progress made in the establishment of a legal framework for the pursuit of gender equality, particularly with respect to the adoption and effective implementation of the widely consulted National Gender Policy. I support national efforts, especially of key women advocacy groups in the country, to press for the adoption and implementation of this policy.

67. The humanitarian situation in Guinea-Bissau has worsened as a result of the coup d'état. It is critical that international partners respond in an appropriate manner to address the urgent needs of the people of Guinea-Bissau. In this regard, I commend those partners who have already generously contributed to activities aimed at improving the conditions of the most vulnerable population.

68. UNIOGBIS is in the process of reviewing its security sector reform priorities for 2012 and 2013 in the light of the 12 April coup and subsequent developments. In this regard, the Mission will work closely with national stakeholders and international security sector reform partners, including ECOMIB to clarify plans for the implementation of reforms in the defence, security and justice sectors, including the ECOWAS/CPLP security sector reform road map adopted by the Government of Guinea-Bissau, the CPLP and ECOWAS in 2011.

69. Since the 12 April coup, drug trafficking activities have reportedly increased. The country's fragile political situation has significantly reduced the capacity of law enforcement agencies and provided a window of opportunity to intensify transnational organized crime and drug trafficking. I call upon the international community to support efforts to fight this phenomenon through financial, infrastructural, logistical and operational support. The international community must remain committed to tackling this threat not only in Guinea-Bissau, but also in the countries of origin, transit and destination.

70. I commend the staff of UNIOGBIS, under the leadership of my Special Representative, Mr. Joseph Mutaboba, and the entire United Nations country team, as well as national and international non-governmental organizations and other partners, for their continued contribution to peacebuilding efforts in Guinea-Bissau.

United Nations S/2012/555

Security Council

Distr.: General
19 July 2012

Original: English

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 29 June 2012 (S/2012/507) on the United Nations operation in Cyprus,

Noting that the Government of Cyprus is agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions on the island it is necessary to keep the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) beyond 19 July 2012,

Echoing the Secretary-General's firm belief that the responsibility for finding a solution lies first and foremost with the Cypriots themselves, and *reaffirming* the primary role of the United Nations in assisting the parties to bring the Cyprus conflict and division of the island to a comprehensive and durable settlement,

Welcoming the progress made so far in the fully fledged negotiations, and the leaders' joint statements including those of 23 May and 1 July 2008,

Recalling the importance attached by the international community to all parties engaging fully, flexibly and constructively in the negotiations, and *noting* that the move towards a more intensive phase of negotiations has not yet resulted in an enduring, comprehensive and just settlement based on a bicommunal, bizonal federation with political equality, as set out in the relevant Security Council resolutions, *encouraging* the sides to proceed with the substantive negotiations on the core issues, and stressing that the status quo is unsustainable,

Welcoming the efforts of the Secretary-General to stimulate progress during his meeting with the two leaders on 31 October 2011 and 23 January 2012, and expressing continued support for his efforts,

Noting the need to advance the consideration of and discussions on military confidence building measures, *calling for* renewed efforts to implement all remaining confidence building measures, and for agreement on and implementation of further steps to build trust between the communities,

Reaffirming the importance of continued crossings of the Green Line by Cypriots, and *encouraging* the opening by mutual agreement of other crossing points,

Convinced of the many important benefits, including economic benefits, for all Cypriots that would flow from a comprehensive and durable Cyprus settlement, *urging* the two sides and their leaders to foster positive public rhetoric, and

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encouraging them clearly to explain the benefits of the settlement, as well as the need for increased flexibility and compromise in order to secure it, to both communities well in advance of any eventual referenda,

Considering that undermining the United Nations credibility undermines the peace process itself,

Highlighting the importance of the supporting role of the international community, and in particular that of the parties concerned in taking practical steps towards helping the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leaders to exploit fully the current opportunity,

Taking note of the assessment of the Secretary-General that the security situation on the island and along the Green Line remains stable, and *urging* all sides to avoid any action which could lead to an increase in tension, undermine the progress achieved so far, or damage the goodwill on the island,

Recalling the Secretary-General's firm belief that the situation in the buffer zone would be improved if both sides accepted the 1989 aide-memoire used by the United Nations,

Noting with regret that the sides are withholding access to the remaining minefields in the buffer zone, and that demining in Cyprus must continue, noting the continued danger posed by mines in Cyprus, and *urging* rapid agreement on facilitating the recommencement of demining operations and clearance of the remaining minefields,

Highlighting the importance of the activities of the Committee on Missing Persons, *urging* the opening up of access to all areas to allow the Committee to carry out their work, and *trusting* that this process will promote reconciliation between the communities,

Agreeing that active participation of civil society groups, including women's groups, is essential to the political process and can contribute to making any future settlement sustainable, *recalling* that women play an important role in peace processes, *welcoming* all efforts to promote bicommunal contacts and events including, inter alia, on the part of all United Nations bodies on the island, and *urging* the two sides to promote the active engagement of civil society and the encouragement of cooperation between economic and commercial bodies and to remove all obstacles to such contacts,

Stressing the need for the Council to pursue a rigorous, strategic approach to peacekeeping deployments,

Welcoming the intention of the Secretary-General to keep all peacekeeping operations under close review to ensure efficiency and effectiveness, *including* a review of UNFICYP when appropriate, and *noting* the importance of contingency planning in relation to the settlement, including recommendations as appropriate for further adjustments to UNFICYP's mandate, force levels and other resources and concept of operations, taking into account developments on the ground and the views of the parties,

Welcoming also the continued efforts of Alexander Downer as the Secretary-General's Special Advisor with a mandate to assist the parties in the conduct of

fully-fledged negotiations aimed at reaching a comprehensive settlement, and the efforts of Lisa Buttenheim as the Secretary-General's Special Representative,

Echoing the Secretary-General's gratitude to the Government of Cyprus and the Government of Greece for their voluntary contributions to the funding of UNFICYP, and his request for further voluntary contributions from other countries and organizations, and *expressing* appreciation to member states that contribute personnel to UNFICYP,

Welcoming and encouraging efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations,

1. *Acknowledges* the progress made so far in the fully fledged negotiations, but notes that this has not been sufficient and has not yet resulted in a comprehensive and durable settlement, and urges the sides to continue their discussions to reach decisive progress on the core issues;

2. *Takes note of* the report of the Secretary-General (S/2012/507);

3. *Recalls* Security Council resolution 2026 (2011), and *calls upon* the two leaders to:

(a) Put their efforts behind further work on reaching convergences on the core issues;

(b) Continue to work with the Technical Committees with the objective of improving the daily lives of the Cypriots;

(c) Improve the public atmosphere in which the negotiations are proceeding, including by focussing public messages on convergences and the way ahead, and delivering more constructive and harmonised messages; and

(d) Increase the participation of civil society in the process as appropriate;

4. *Urges* the implementation of confidence-building measures, and *looks forward* to agreement on and implementation of further such steps, including military confidence building measures and the opening of other crossing points;

5. *Urges* all parties to be more forthcoming in accommodating the Committee for Missing Persons exhumation requirements by providing unrestricted access throughout the island, including in military areas in the north;

6. *Reaffirms* all its relevant resolutions on Cyprus, in particular resolution 1251 (1999) of 29 June 1999 and subsequent resolutions;

7. *Expresses* its full support for UNFICYP and *decides* to extend its mandate for a further period ending 31 January 2013;

8. *Calls* on both sides to continue to engage, as a matter of urgency and while respecting UNFICYP's mandate, in consultations with UNFICYP on the demarcation of the buffer zone, and on the United Nations 1989 aide-memoire, with a view to reaching early agreement on outstanding issues;

9. *Calls* on the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkish forces to restore in Strovilia the military status quo which existed there prior to 30 June 2000;

10. *Calls* on both sides to allow access to deminers and to facilitate the removal of the remaining mines in Cyprus within the buffer zone, and *urges* both sides to extend demining operations outside the buffer zone;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on implementation of this resolution, including on contingency planning in relation to the settlement, by 10 January 2013 and to keep the Security Council updated on events as necessary;

12. *Welcomes* the efforts being undertaken by UNFICYP to implement the Secretary-General's zero tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to ensure full compliance of its personnel with the United Nations code of conduct, *requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary action in this regard and to keep the Security Council informed, and *urges* troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action including the conduct of pre-deployment awareness training, and to take disciplinary action and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel;

13. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2012/556

Security Council

Distr.: General
18 July 2012

Original: English

Identical letters dated 17 July 2012 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I write to draw your attention to yet another terrorist attack targeting Israeli civilians. This morning, terrorists in the Gaza Strip fired a rocket into southern Israel, which exploded in close proximity to Kibbutz Nahal Oz.

More than 200 rockets have been fired into southern Israel in the last month alone. Each of these attacks holds the danger of sparking an escalation of conflict in our already turbulent region.

We call, once again, on the Security Council and all responsible members of the international community to condemn these attacks without any further delay.

Israel holds the Hamas terrorist organization fully responsible for all attacks emanating from Gaza, where it remains in de facto control. Israel has exercised and will continue to exercise its right to self-defence, as appropriate, and will take all necessary measures to protect its citizens.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Haim **Waxman**
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

12-42709 (E) 190712

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United Nations A/66/863–S/2012/557

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
18 July 2012
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixty-sixth session
Agenda item 36
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-seventh year

Identical letters dated 27 June 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) committed during the month of May 2012 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex issued as an official document of the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

12-42751 (E) 260712 260712

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Annex to the identical letters dated 27 June 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Land violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
4 May 2012	0120-0130	From inside the Occupied Palestinian Territory, in the area where the barrier is being built opposite Kafr Killa, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese Army personnel and men from the Spanish battalion of UNIFIL.
	1230-1300	An Israeli enemy patrol comprising two Hummer vehicles arrived in Khallat Wasi'ah in the Shahl area on the outskirts of Shab'a, close to the OP2 position. Eight men got out of the vehicles. Four adopted combat positions while the others crossed 60 metres beyond the withdrawal line in an attempt to abduct a shepherd, As'ad Hamdan, who fled from them in the direction of Shab'a town.
6 May 2012	0045	Opposite Kafr Killa, members of an Israeli enemy patrol directed a searchlight towards personnel at the Lebanese Army observer position in that area.
	2110	Inside the Occupied Palestinian Territory, in the area where the barrier is being built opposite Kafr Killa, the Israeli enemy put in position a generator and a column on which there were four searchlights, which they directed towards Kafr Killa.
7 May 2012	1513-1516	One of the men working on the Israeli enemy barrier crossed the international border and stood some two metres within Lebanese territory for three minutes.
12 May 2012	1630	Inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, opposite Birkat Ba'tha'il in Kafr Shuba, members of an Israeli enemy patrol put up a tent.
13 May 2012	2307	From the area where the separation barrier is being built opposite Kafr Killa, an Israeli enemy patrol directed a searchlight towards personnel at the Lebanese Army observer position in that area.
14 May 2012	2150	For 10 minutes, an Israeli enemy soldier intermittently directed a red and green laser beam from a position in Ghajar opposite the Lebanese Army Wazzani pumping station towards the guard at the emplacement by that station.
20 May 2012	1630	Israeli enemy men who were working on the barrier in Kafr Killa directed offensive gestures towards Lebanese Army personnel.
22 May 2012	1830	An Israeli enemy vehicle on which a surveillance camera was mounted stopped between the positions of Fatimah Gate 3 and Fatimah Gate 4 and photographed Lebanese territory.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
28 May 2012	1900	An Israeli enemy vehicle on which a surveillance camera was mounted stopped between the positions of Fatimah Gate 2 and Fatimah Gate 3 and photographed Lebanese territory.
30 May 2012	1050	From inside the Occupied Palestinian Territory, in the area where the separation barrier is being built opposite Kafr Killa, two of the Israeli enemy directed curses towards personnel at the Lebanese Army observer position.
31 May 2012	0530	An Israeli enemy vehicle on which a surveillance camera was mounted stopped between the positions of Fatimah Gate 4 and Fatimah Gate 3 and photographed Lebanese territory.

Sea violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
13 May 2012	2020	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters in the region of buoys Nos. 2 and 3 for 20 seconds.
15 May 2012	0353	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters in the region of buoy No. 4 for 20 seconds.
25 May 2012	0140	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters in the region of buoys Nos. 2 and 3 for one minute.
28 May 2012	0400	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters in the region of buoy No. 4 for 20 seconds.
30 May 2012	0210	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters in the region of buoys Nos. 3 and 4 for 20 seconds.

Air violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 May 2012	1219	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1300 hours.
2 May 2012	0900	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1100 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0915	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1400 hours.
	1345	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1435 hours.
3 May 2012	0705	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 0719 hours.
	1335	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1345 hours.
4 May 2012	0556	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1443 hours.
	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and Beirut and its suburbs before leaving over Naqurah at 1830 hours.
	1710	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1730 hours.
5 May 2012	0605	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving over Rumaysh at 1500 hours.
	0705	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving over Alma al-Sha'b at 1830 hours.
6 May 2012	0558	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 0937 hours.
	0705	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving over Rumaysh at 1835 hours.
	0720	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving over Alma al-Sha'b at 0120 hours on 7 May 2012.
	1030	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1200 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1430	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1625 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
7 May 2012	1040	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving over the sea to the west of Naqurah at 2035 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1055	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea to the west of Naqurah. It circled over the Bekaa before leaving over Naqurah at 1810 hours.
8 May 2012	0556	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 0953 hours.
	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving over Alma al-Sha'b at 1415 hours.
	0710	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South and Beirut before leaving over Naqurah at 1820 hours.
	0810	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa before leaving over Naqurah at 1535 hours.
	1527	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 2003 hours.
9 May 2012	0535	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 0610 hours.
	0620	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Bekaa and Al-Arz (the Cedars) before leaving at 1730 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0710	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving over Alma al-Sha'b at 1600 hours.
	0945	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1830 hours over Rumaysh.
	1649	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 2052 hours.
	2030	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving over Rumaysh at 2350 hours.
10 May 2012	0915	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1510 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1010	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving over Kafr Killa at 2120 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1037	An Israeli enemy crop sprayer flying at low altitude violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled before leaving over Kafr Killa in the direction of the Occupied Palestinian Territory.
	1145	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1325 hours.
	1855	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving over Alma al-Sha'b at 0700 hours on 11 May 2012.
	2040	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South, the North, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving over the occupied Shab'a Farms at 0700 hours on 11 May 2012.
11 May 2012	0950	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1345 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1015	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving over Alma al-Sha'b at 2040 hours.
12 May 2012	0111	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 0120 hours.
	0355	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 0902 hours.
	0705	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1810 hours over Rumaysh.
	1040	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving over Alma al-Sha'b at 1820 hours.
	1430	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1450 hours.
13 May 2012	0659	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 0705 hours.
	0720	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving over Alma al-Sha'b at 1430 hours.
	0755	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving over Rumaysh at 1500 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0930	An Israeli enemy crop sprayer flying at low altitude violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Abarah, Kafr Killa, and penetrating some 1km. into Lebanese airspace. It flew along the technical fence before leaving over Kafr Killa in the direction of the Occupied Palestinian Territory.
15 May 2012	0710	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. It circled over the South before leaving at 2100 hours over Naqurah.
	0840	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil, the North, Iqlim al-Kharrub and the South before leaving at 1520 hours over Naqurah.
	1117	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1150 hours.
	1335	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1410 hours.
	1555	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 2350 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
16 May 2012	0640	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1404 hours.
	0735	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Shuf and the South before leaving over Naqurah at 1200 hours.
	0808	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1733 hours.
	0955	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1055 hours over the sea to the west of Naqurah.
	1038	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over Dahr al-Baydar and the South before leaving at 1150 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1540	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1550 hours.
	1728	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 2010 hours.
17 May 2012	0615	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Shuf and the South before leaving at 2130 hours over Rumaysh.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0950	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1140 hours over Naqurah.
	0955	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah. It circled over the Shuf, the South, Beirut, Baalbek, Bsharri and Jubayl before leaving at 1615 hours over Naqurah.
	1135	An Israeli enemy light aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the two Ra's Naqurah Lebanese Army positions before heading towards the Occupied Palestinian Territory.
18 May 2012	1150	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and Beirut before leaving at 1810 hours over Naqurah.
	2151	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 2239 hours.
19 May 2012	1155	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving over Alma al-Sha'b at 2000 hours.
20 May 2012	1215	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 2010 hours over Rumaysh.
	2200	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2215 hours.
21 May 2012	0610	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1030 hours over Rumaysh.
22 May 2012	0007	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 0545 hours.
	1055	Three Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1129 hours.
23 May 2012	1805	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. It circled over the South before leaving at 1840 hours over Yarun.
24 May 2012	0750	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving over Rumaysh at 1515 hours.
	1000	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1140 hours over Naqurah.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1005	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1145 hours over Rumaysh.
	1015	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1050 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1745	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1749 hours.
	2132	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 2324 hours.
25 May 2012	0905	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1400 hours.
	1805	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving over Rumaysh at 0030 hours on 26 May 2012.
26 May 2012	1145	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1149 hours.
28 May 2012	1105	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1255 hours.
	1230	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1240 hours.
	1912	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1924 hours.
	2001	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 2102 hours.
	2200	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving over Naqurah at 2355 hours.
	2359	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 0434 hours on 29 May 2012.
29 May 2012	0719	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1035 hours.
	0827	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1040 hours.
	0830	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1402 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1005	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1050 hours.
30 May 2012	0703	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 0721 hours.
	0847	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1658 hours.
	0925	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and Beirut before leaving over Alma al-Sha'b at 1810 hours.
	1020	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1225 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
31 May 2012	0047	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 0845 hours.
	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving over Alma al-Sha'b at 1500 hours.
	1030	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1125 hours over Naqurah.
	1104	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1930 hours.
	1800-1910	Two Israeli enemy helicopters circled over the occupied Shab'a Farms and a reconnaissance aircraft circled over the Arqub area.
	2112	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 2116 hours.

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Security Council

Distr.: General
18 July 2012

Original: English

Identical letters dated 18 July 2012 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Upon instruction from my Government, I have the honour to attach herewith the confessions of some terrorists who participated in a series of murders and acts of terrorism in Al-Traimsa village (see annex).

It would be highly appreciated if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the identical letters dated 18 July 2012 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]

Terrorists Confessions in Al-Traimsa

Recruited: سعد درويش

Policeman: Sa'ad Darwish

The Governorate of Hama, Al Traimsa village
A policeman from Idleb

While on vacation at home, leaders of the armed groups, who knew I was at home including Saleh Al Saba'awi (صالح السبعاوي) threatened to kill me and my family if I go back to work. He seduced me with money to join his group, and 20 days ago, the armed group, numbering 250-300, met at Al Traimsa village, they blocked the roads, removed the check-points and created a case of strike. On Thursday morning, we knew that the army has surrounded Al Traimsa village, and then we tried to escape, but we couldn't and then we were ordered to fight the army; a fighting which lasted about 2 hours, after which a number of the armed men were killed and I was arrested.

Among the weapons we had were RPJ, sniping rifles, AK-7, and a factory for making explosive devices. Moreover, the terrorist groups used to get their money from Turkey; and there were Turks and Libyans among the armed men.

Mohammad Sattouf (محمد سطوف)
From Al Traimsa village – born in 1986
Living in Al Traimsa

My job was to fabricate some parts of the demonstrations and load it on YouTube. 20 days ago, I met the armed group in Al-Traimsa to strike on and blow up the check-points and rob and burn the government buildings. Those groups have actually carried out operations lately against the army and security; planting explosives and targeting the security check-points with booby-trapped cars. Those groups were also ordered to fight the army, which they did for hours, the result of which was the killing of Isa Ibrahim (عيسى ابراهيم) Commander of Mhammed Al-Fateh (محمد الفاتح) regiment. The regiment contained 250-300 elements, and well-armed with all types of light and medium range weapons, including machine guns, RPJ launchers, hand grenades, in addition to some explosive devices; where they have built a special factory for the explosive devices.

Abu Al Zahara'a (أبو الزهراء) came, bringing with him a clip of Al Qubair (القبير) massacre, which he fabricated after committing the massacre along with his group. He asked my cousin Mufeed Allouch (مفيد علوش), who owns a statistic transmitter, to upload the fabricated clip of Al-Qubair massacre, threatening him with weapons.

Yusef Al-Abdallah Al-Mahmud

We were sleeping, my mother came, awakened me and said: let us go to Al Fajrah الفجرة. Saleh Al Sab'awi صالح السبعاوي came with the rebels to take us by force. My mother did not allow this and we did not do it, but he took us by force, put us in a car and we left. I will count them: Saleh Al-Sabawi, Ahmad Al-Tayeh, Manhal Al-Darwish, Iiad Al Darwish, Milad Al Darwish, Hamudah Al Fares, Abu Sawsan, Ali Al Daie علي الضايع. These are the guys. He said: let us go and attack the houses in order to accuse the Syrian army. I said no, I will not go, but Saleh Al-Sab'awi took us by force. I broke the door, but he said to me: do not enter, because you are still small, we will go in. I shot a number of bullets on the ceiling and went out to the door. They shot them dead inside and left. I saw a woman and a man. Those were also other women sitting inside. Saleh Al-Sab'awi went out. I asked him: What is up? He said: No snitches are left. On the other side there is a big house, with two doors. He fired five bullets on the ceiling and asked me to leave. He entered and slaughtered all of them.

Ahmed Al Abdallah Al Mahmud
Date of Birth: 1994, Al-Trimsa village

The Head of the group Saleh Al Sab'awi came and ordered us to go and attack the army. We went to the eastern neighborhood. He asked us to open a door saying that there are army elements inside. My brother Yusef Al Mahmud Al Abdallah opened he door. He hit the first door and opened it.

I did not enter. I waited outside to watch the army. Saleh Al Sab'awi came and said let us attack the second house. He entered and shot dead the women and men.

Nizar Al Tayeh

I cooperated with Hussein Al Dabas and Lieutenant Issa, to kidnapp someone from Al-Safsafiyah الصفصافية. We parked his car aside in the olives orchard and took him side. He put the knife on his neck and slaughtered him. There were two, one from Al Safsafiyah and the other from a village near it called Khanizir خنيزير. They caught them and asked for ransom, 400.000 for one of them, and 200.000 for the other. The ransom did not come, Hasan Al-Dabas slaughtered them in my presence.

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
19 July 2012

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-sixth session
Agenda items 34, 35 and 39

Prevention of armed conflict

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Security Council
Sixty-seventh year

Letter dated 18 July 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to the ongoing violations of the ceasefire by the military forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan recorded for the month of June 2012 (see annex).

The reporting period recorded yet another series of multiple ceasefire violations by Azerbaijan, which continues to reject the proposal of the Chairmanship of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) regarding the consolidation of the ceasefire, the withdrawal of snipers and the agreement to set up a mechanism for the investigation of accidents along the line of contact and instead has been intensifying its subversive actions against the Nagorno Karabakh Republic. By conducting such a policy Azerbaijan assumes all responsibility for violations of the ceasefire and human losses.

Since 2011, Azerbaijan has been further increasing its military budget and acquiring more sophisticated armaments. Continuous attacks by the Azerbaijani forces can be qualified as reconnaissance operations and a general rehearsal for war.

Moreover, Azerbaijan has recently been trying to enlarge the zone of conflict through the escalation of the situation on the border between Armenia and Azerbaijan. During the period from May to June 2012, the Azerbaijani forces deliberately attacked Dovegh village, in the Tavush region of the Republic of Armenia, specifically targeting the kindergarten, school and other civilian buildings.

These brutal and illegal actions by the Azerbaijani side resulted in three Armenian servicemen losing their lives. Several soldiers and a number of civilians

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were wounded during the month of June alone. We strongly condemn the deadly provocations of the Azerbaijani side, which pose a real threat to regional security.

Reacting to these precarious developments, on 14 June, Eamon Gilmore, the OSCE Chairperson in Office, stated in Baku (capital of Azerbaijan) that "the cycle of violence must stop — this conflict will not be resolved by the use of force".

As recently as 9 July, Lamberto Zannier, the Secretary General of OSCE, reiterated on an official visit to Azerbaijan that "the conflict will not be resolved by the use of force" and that "negotiations are the only way forward and political goodwill and the commitment of all those involved is an essential prerequisite for finding a lasting peaceful solution".

The Armenian side fully and unreservedly approves and endorses these statements.

I should be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 34, 35 and 39, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Garen **Nazarian**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex to the letter dated 18 July 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan from 1 to 30 June 2012

1. On the borderline of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic:

Total number of violations — 2,205

Total number of shots ~ 16,053

PK ~ 2,570, SVD — 1,429, AK ~ 11,795, DSHK ~ 138, RPK ~ 41, Black Arrow ~ 50, Istigal ~ 5, NSVT ~ 7, Utyos ~ 18.

2. On the borderline of the Republic of Armenia (see table):

Total number of violations — 495

Total number of shots ~ 18,742

PK ~ 9,607, SVD — 762, Black Arrow ~ 258, AK ~ 5,868, RPK ~ 237, DSHK ~ 1,965, NSVT ~ 30, Utyos ~ 15.

Number	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
1.	1 June	Aygepar	0710	SVD	3	At 0710, in the vicinity of the village of Aygepar, Vachik Melkumyan, a civilian from the village of Nergin Karmiraghbyur, was wounded while performing agricultural work.
2.		Chinari	1445	SVD	7	
3.			2015	AK	15	
4.	2 June	Barcruni	0110	PK	20	
5.			0110	SVD	4	
6.			1710	SVD	10	
7.		Sarigyugh	1745	PK	20	
8.		Vazashen	2115	PK	40	
9.	3 June	Berqaber	1030	SVD	2	
10.		Baghanis	1130	AK	22	
11.		Kayanavan	2320	AK	3	
12.	4 June	Mehrab	0045	AK	80	At 0200, 750 metres from the village of Berdavan at the borderline, serviceman Hrach Sargsyan was killed and serviceman Mushegh Nurbekyan wounded.
13.				DSHK	22	
14.				PK	100	
15.			1215	DSHK	6	

Number	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
16.		Barcruni	0310	PK	20	At 0445, at the borderline near the village of Chinari, two servicemen, Zohrab Balabekyan and Karen Davtyan, were killed and five servicemen, Igot Hovhannisyan, Maxim Melkonyan, Sedrak Shahbazyan, Artak Mnatsakanyan and Koryun Igityan, were wounded as a result of an intrusion by an Azerbaijani military unit.
17.			1335	SVD	8	
18.			1915	PK	40	
19.				AK	20	
20.		Chinari	0150-0210	PK	5	
21.				SVD	2	
22.				AK	13	
23.			0230	AK	5	
24.			1200	Black Arrow	3	
25.			1250	Black Arrow	4	
26.			1840	SVD	3	
27.			2030	SVD	2	
28.		Aygepar	0300	AK	20	
29.		Movses	1130	AK	4	
30.			1205	AK	3	
31.		Berdavan	1900	SVD	2	
32.		Berqaber	2355	AK	3	
33.	5 June	Jil	0100-0130	PK	2 000	At 0500, at the borderline near the village of Kiranc, serviceman Sedrak Santosyan was wounded.
34.				SVD	100	
35.				Black Arrow	60	
36.			2130-0000	PK	2 000	
37.				SVD	10	
38.				Black Arrow	5	
39.		Aghdak	1800-1850	DSHK	15	
40.		Aygedzor	2230-2250	PK	300	
41.				AK	300	
4 .			2250-2330	PK	50	
43.				AK	60	

Number	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
44.				SVD	30	
45.		Mehrab	2230-0045	AK	30	
46.				PK	50	
47.				SVD	15	
48.			2300-0045	DSHK	100	
49.		Mehrab	2300-0045	PK	100	
50.		Aygepar	1025	PK	10	
51.			1810	DSHK	35	
52.			1840	DSHK	70	
53.			1935	DSHK	30	
54.				PK	70	
55.			2050	PK	200	
56.				AK	300	
57.				DSHK	30	
58.			2140	AK	190	
59.				PK	100	
60.				DSHK	50	
61.			2150	AK	250	
62.				PK	500	
63.				DSHK	100	
64.			2215	DSHK	50	
65.		Movses	1640	AK	1	
66.			1730	DSHK	5	
67.			1815	DSHK	55	
68.			1845	DSHK	65	
69.			1935	DSHK	150	
70.			1945	PK	150	
71.			2005	PK	210	

Number	Date	Direction	Time	Type of weapon	Ammunition	Results of violations
72.			2020	DSHK	250	
73.				PK	120	
74.			2100	DSHK	50	
75.				PK	30	
76.				AK	65	
77.			2145	DSHK	70	
78.				PK	200	
79.				Black Arrow	35	
80.			2205	DSHK	40	
81.				AK	50	
82.		Movses	2205	Black Arrow	20	
83.		Nerqin Karmiraghbyur	1945	PK	80	
84.			2015	SVD	6	
85.		Voskepar	1025	AK	1	
86.			1115	AK	1	
87.			2340	PK	15	
88.		Baghanis	1225	AK	3	
89.		Berdavan	1910	PK	10	
90.		Dovex	1930	PK	10	
91.				AK	37	
92.				SVD	3	
93.		Koti	2240	AK	15	
94.		Barekamavan	2340	PK	20	
95.				AK	15	
96.		Barcruni	2135	PK	15	
97.				RPK	10	
98.				SVD	5	
99.		Lev	2300-2330	DSHK	25	

Number	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
100.	6 June	Chinari	0000	SVD	10	
101.				PK	20	
102.			0050	AK	6	
103.			0200	AK	4	
104.			0200	SVD	5	
105.			0430	SVD	9	
106.				AK	30	
107.			0905	SVD	4	
108.			1520	SVD	13	
109.			1520	DSHK	7	
110.				Black Arrow	2	
111.				PK	10	
112.			1700	PK	10	
113.			2135	SVD	2	
114.			2245	SVD	3	
115.		Sarigyugh	0440	AK	5	
116.				DSHK	10	
117.				PK	4	
118.		Aygepar	0130	PK	5	
119.			0310	PK	5	
120.			2225	AK	2	
121.		Movses	1940	AK	3	
122.			1950	AK	5	
123.			2225	AK	1	
124.			2310	AK	2	
125.			2325	AK	15	
126.		Voskepar	0030	PK	8	
127.			0925	PK	15	

Number	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
128.				DSHK	15	
129.			1010	AK	10	
130.		Berdavan	0030	AK	158	
131.				PK	30	
132.		Lev	1330	Black Arrow	5	
133.			2000	Black Arrow	7	
134.		Chambarak	1830	AK	70	
135.			2215	PK	70	
136.				RPK	70	
137.				AK	60	
138.		Paravaqar	0415	AK	50	
139.				PK	50	
140.			2240	AK	12	
141.			2240	AK	10	
142.			2250	AK	30	
143.		Vazashen	1035	PK	20	
144.			2110	AK	1	
145.			2205	PK	20	
146.				AK	3	
147.			2210	PK	20	
148.		Vazashen	2230	PK	7	
149.		Koti	0130-0200	AK	100	
150.				PK	50	
151.		Barekamavan	1955	DSHK	6	
152.			2005	Utyos	15	
153.			2020	AK	14	
154.			2020	PK	24	
155.			2030	DSHK	15	

Number	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
156.		Barcruni	1255	SVD	5	
157.			1300	PK	30	
158.			1805	RPK	55	
159.				SVD	8	
160.			2305	AK	50	
161.	7 June	Movses	0025	AK	5	
162.			1855	AK	5	
163.			2255	AK	4	
164.		Aygepar	0035	AK	7	
165.			0045	AK	25	
166.			0230	AK	40	
167.		Chinari	0010	SVD	1	
168.			0115	PK	40	
169.			0115	SVD	7	
170.				AK	15	
171.			1410	AK	40	
172.			1435	AK	50	
173.			2340	AK	20	
174.		Nerqin Karmiraghbyur	0230	AK	20	
175.			0230	AK	20	
176.			2340	PK	210	
177.				AK	240	
178.				Black Arrow	20	
179.		Barekamavan	0030	AK	5	
180.			1705	PK	50	
181.		Sarigyugh	1135	PK	6	
182.		Vazashen	2220	PK	30	
183.			2400	AK	10	

Number	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
184.				PK	15	
185.		Lev	1300-1400	DSHK	10	
186.				Black Arrow	4	
187.		Shishkaya	1100	Black Arrow	1	
188.		Chambarak	2115	AK	50	
189.				PK	50	
190.		Aygedzor	2210	AK	20	
191.		Koti	2400	AK	10	
192.		Barcruni	1135	SVD	15	
193.	8 June	Chambarak	0035	DSHK	3	
194.			1120	AK	10	
195.		Chinari	0110	SVD	2	
196.			0155	PK	60	
197.				AK	50	
198.				SVD	35	
199.			0210	PK	20	
200.				SVD	5	
201.			0230	AK	70	
202.		Aygepar	0100	AK	25	
203.		Movses	0255	AK	55	
204.			1550	AK	4	
205.			1555	AK	50	
206.			2200	AK	25	
207.			2210	PK	5	
208.		Mehrab	1645-1830	PK	200	
209.		Barcruni	2100	SVD	2	
210.		Lev	2150-2205	PK	15	
211.				SVD	6	

Number	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
212.			2150-2205	PK	13	
213.				SVD	5	
214.		Barekamavan	2202	PK	3	
215.				AK	2	
216.			2325	SVD	1	
217.		Baghanis	2205	AK	1	
218.			2215	AK	15	
219.		Berdavan	2230	AK	2	
220.			2330	AK	10	
221.		Dovegh	2353	AK	4	
222.			2353	AK	4	
223.			2353	AK	4	
224.	9 June	Movses	0020	AK	20	
225.		Sarigyugh	0020	PK	7	
226.			0340	PK	20	
227.		Nerqin Karmiraghbyur	0020	AK	20	
228.			2315	AK	5	
229.		Azatamut	0130-0200	AK	1 000	
230.				PK	550	
231.				DSHK	85	
232.		Berdavan	0045	AK	20	
233.			0920	AK	2	
234.			2340	AK	2	
235.		Chinari	0110	AK	2	
236.			0430	PK	20	
237.			2225	AK	35	
238.		Aygedzor	2210	AK	10	
239.			2305-2315	SVD	15	

Number	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
240.				AK	20	
241.	10 June	Chinari	0050	AK	3	
242.			2015	AK	10	
243.				SVD	4	
244.		Voskevan	0100	AK	3	
245.		Paravaqar	0120	AK	25	
246.				PK	15	
247.		Barekamavan	0110	AK	4	
248.			0120	AK	6	
249.			0130	PK	6	
250.				DSHK	3	
251.		Karchevan	1450	AK	4	
252.		Jil	1950	DSHK	500	
253.		Aygepar	2320	AK	2	
254.		Barcruni	2310	PK	6	
255.	11 June	Barekamavan	0005	AK	8	
256.		Chinari	0015	AK	6	
257.			2330	AK	1	
258.		Berdavan	0300	AK	35	
259.				SVD	2	
260.		Eraskh	0820	AK	12	
261.		Barcruni	1545-1800	AK	6	
262.				PK	50	
263.				SVD	22	
264.		Movses	2200	AK	4	
265.		Baghanis	2310	AK	2	
266.				PK	2	
267.				NSVT	30	

Number	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
268.		Voskepar	2330	AK	80	
269.				PK	70	
270.		Koti	2330	PK	2	
271.	12 June	Azatamut	0010	AK	2	
272.		Koti	0015	PK	9	
273.			0040	PK	3	
274.			0045	AK	22	
275.		Baghanis	0040	PK	20	
276.				AK	45	
277.		Berdavan	0100	AK	2	
278.			2330	AK	4	
279.		Chopurlu	1140	Black Arrow	3	
280.		Chinari	0405	SVD	2	
281.		Chinari	2015	AK	35	
282.		Movses	2330	AK	4	
283.		Khndzorut	1955	AK	4	
284.	13 June	Chinari	0015	AK	7	
285.			2030	SVD	3	
286.		Berqaber	0155	AK	5	
287.		Khndzorut	1035	AK	32	
288.		Barcruni	1100	RPK	2	
289.			1330	SVD	8	
290.			1425	Black Arrow	1	
291.			1450	SVD	2	
292.			1540	SVD	5	
293.			1725	SVD	2	
294.				Black Arrow	7	
295.		Vazashen	2350	SVD	2	

Number	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
296.		Baghanis	2320	AK	2	
297.	14 June	Movses	0005	PK	12	
298.			0205	AK	8	
299.			2230	AK	8	
300.		Koti	0035	AK	10	
301.		Sers	1030	AK	11	
302.		Chinari	1155	PK	3	
303.				SVD	3	
304.				AK	4	
305.			1230	SVD	7	
306.		Yanshak	2300	Black Arrow	15	
307.			2330	Black Arrow	7	
308.	15 June	Sevakavan	0110	AK	1	
309.		Chinari	0115	SVD	2	
310.		Berdavan	0215	AK	2	
311.		Movses	0815	AK	10	
312.		Barcruni	0900	SVD	5	
313.			2100	SVD	6	
314.		Tigranakert	1240	AK	3	
315.		Koti	1440	AK	7	
316.		Lev	1830	Black Arrow	5	
317.				PK	17	
318.				SVD	5	
319.			1845	SVD	8	
320.	16 June	Barekamavan	0040	AK	30	
321.			0100	AK	2	
322.		Koti	0500	AK	2	
323.		Vahan	1340	Black Arrow	2	

Number	Date	Direction	Time	Type of weapon	Ammunition	Results of violations
324.				PK	100	
325.				AK	50	
326.		Chinari	1800	SVD	3	
327.		Berdavan	0240	AK	20	
328.		Barcruni	1905	SVD	4	
329.			1915	SVD	9	
330.			1930	Black Arrow	2	
331.			1935	SVD	7	
332.			1940	SVD	6	
333.			2305	PK	200	
334.			2315	SVD	2	
335.	17 June	Agarak	1840	AK	1	
336.		Koti	2200	AK	1	
337.		Chinari	2245-2255	AK	60	
338.	18 June	Vazashen	0100-0130	DSHK	15	
339.				PK	35	
340.		Voskevan	0345	AK	3	
341.		Barcruni	1330	SVD	10	
342.			1340	SVD	7	
343.			2310	SVD	8	
344.				PK	12	
345.			2250	SVD	10	
346.		Agarak	1405	AK	4	
347.		Agarak	1405	SVD	1	
348.			1445	SVD	2	
349.		Sarigyugh	1930	AK	30	
350.				PK	20	
351.		Barekamavan	2055	SVD	7	

Number	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
352.		Voskepar	2310	AK	2	
353.	19 June	Khachik	0015	SVD	2	
354.				AK	25	
355.		Nerqin Karmiraghbyur	0745	AK	1	
356.		Berqaber	1730-1750	AK	30	
357.				PK	20	
358.			1900	AK	50	
359.		Dovegh	2215	AK	100	
360.				PK	80	
361.				SVD	20	
362.			2350	PK	8	
363.				SVD	2	
364.		Aygedzor	2250	PK	15	
365.	20 June	Eraskh	0840	AK	1	
366.		Barcruni	0840	SVD	10	
367.				Black Arrow	2	
368.			1550	Black Arrow	3	
369.			1650	Black Arrow	8	
370.				SVD	15	
371.		Chinari	0900	Black Arrow	1	
372.		Ginal	0930	SVD	20	
373.		Arevaberd	1730	AK	5	
374.				SVD	15	
375.				PK	10	
376			1800	PK	25	
377.		Movses	2340	AK	18	
378.			2240	AK	1	
379.				SVD	1	

Number	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
380.		Berqaber	2330	AK	2	
381.		Baghanis	2350	AK	6	
382.	21 June		1130	AK	1	
383.		Vahan	1510	PK	30	
384.				AK	20	
385.		Barcruni	1725	SVD	10	
386.				Black Arrow	1	
387.			2245	PK	10	
388.				SVD	10	
389.		Nerqin Karmiraghbyur	2225	PK	2	
390.	22 June	Chinari	0815	SVD	4	
391.		Lev	1050	BlackArrow	2	
392.				DSHK	10	
393.		Nerqin Karmiraghbyur	1230	AK	2	
394.		Aygepar	1230	AK	3	
395.		Dovegh	2110	SVD	5	
396.				AK	10	
397.			2330	PK	300	
398.	23 June	Vazashen	0005	AK	15	
399.			0015	AK	30	
400.			0030	AK	10	
401.		Movses	0145	AK	15	
402.		Berqaber	0815	AK	2	
403.		Lev	0955	DSHK	7	
404.			2255	AK	1	
405.	24 June	Aygepar	0935	AK	2	
406.			2245	AK	1	

Number	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
407.		Chinari	1115	PK	40	
408.			1510	SVD	1	
409.			1725	SVD	1	
410.			1830	AK	3	
411.			2025	AK	2	
412.				SVD	1	
413.		Chinari	2255	SVD	7	
414.		Barcruni	1910	AK	10	
415.			2205	AK	63	
416.		Nerqin Karmiraghbyur	1935	AK	3	
417.			2245	AK	1	
418.		Paravaqar	2210	SVD	4	
419.		Koti	2345	AK	30	
420.	25 June	Vazashen	0015	AK	20	
421.			0230	SVD	1	
422.			0047	SVD	1	
423.			1940	AK	20	
424.		Movses	0045	AK	20	
425.		Chinari	0255	SVD	2	
426.				AK	5	
427.			1205	AK	3	
428.			2105	SVD	2	
429.		Paravaqar	1750	DSHK	10	
430.				AK	50	
431.		Barcruni	2230	AK	30	
432.	26 June	Sarigyugh	0020	AK	1	
433.			0025	AK	2	
434.		Vazashen	0030	AK	20	

Number	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
435.			0030	SVD	3	
436.		Chinari	0500	AK	10	
437.				SVD	2	
438.		Berqaber	1040	SVD	1	
439.		Barcruni	1440	Black Arrow	7	
440.				PK	30	
441.			2230	Black Arrow	4	
442.				AK	30	
443.		Aghdagh	1550	SVD	10	
444.			2030-2100	DSHK	50	
445.				PK	15	
446.		Aygepar	1635	DSHK	1	
447.		Baghanis	1750	AK	5	
448.		Nerqin Karmiraghbyur	2320-2325	AK	22	
449.	27 June	Chinari	0005	AK	4	
450.			2230	AK	4	
451.			1600	SVD	5	
452.			2345	PK	6	
453.		Aygepar	0010	AK	25	
454.			2250	AK	2	
455.		Barcruni	0110	AK	25	
456.			0110	RPK	10	
457.				AK	8	
458.			1200	SVD	5	
459.			1815	Black Arrow	3	
460.			1820	Black Arrow	3	
461.			1955	Black Arrow	5	
462.		Berqaber	0140	AK	50	

Number	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
463.				PK	50	
464.		Movses	2350	AK	20	
465.	28 June	Barcruni	1720	Black Arrow	4	
466.				SVD	8	
467.			2030	Black Arrow	3	
468.				SVD	6	
469.			2340	Black Arrow	4	
470.				PK	10	
471.		Dovegh	2010	PK	50	
472.		Aygehovit	2340	PK	14	
473.				AK	7	
474.		Berqaber	2350	PK	20	
475.				SVD	1	
476.	29 June	Chinari	0015	AK	5	
477.			1530	SVD	4	
478.		Voskepar	0407	AK	30	
479.		Voskepar	0410	AK	5	
480.			0440	AK	10	
481.		Movses	1250	AK	1	
482.		Barcruni	1610	RPK	45	
483.				SVD	3	
484.			1705	RPK	45	
485.			2110	SVD	40	
486.	30 June	Chinari	0015	AK	25	
487.			0230	PK	18	
488.			0230	PK	25	
489.				AK	30	
490.			0250	AK	50	

Number	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
491.				PK	50	
492.				SVD	10	
493.		Vazashen	0255	AK	2	
494.		Berdavan	2030	AK	20	
495.				SVD	1	

Note:
PK – Kalashnikov machine gun
SVD – 7.9 mm sniper weapon
AK – Kalashnikov rifle
DSHK – 12.7 mm machine gun
RPK – 5.45 mm machine gun
Utyos – 12.7 mm machine gun
NSVT – 12.7 mm machine gun
Istigal – 14.5 mm machine gun
Black Arrow – .12.7 mm sniper weapon

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Security Council

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Commending the efforts of the United Nations Supervision Mission in Syria (UNSMIS),

1. *Decides* to renew the mandate of UNSMIS for a final period of 30 days, taking into consideration the Secretary-General's recommendations to reconfigure the Mission, and taking into consideration the operational implications of the increasingly dangerous security situation in Syria;

2. *Calls upon* the parties to assure the safety of UNSMIS personnel without prejudice to its freedom of movement and access, and stresses that the primary responsibility in this regard lies with the Syrian authorities;

3. *Expresses its willingness* to renew the mandate of UNSMIS thereafter only in the event that the Secretary-General reports and the Security Council confirms the cessation of the use of heavy weapons and a reduction in the level of violence by all sides sufficient to allow UNSMIS to implement its mandate;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the implementation of this resolution within 15 days;

5. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

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